

The Newberry Herald.

TERMS—\$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, IN ADVANCE.

Devoted to the Dissemination of Useful Intelligence.

Editors (T. F. GRENEKER, JR. H. GRENEKER.

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THE HERALD

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By THOS. F. & R. H. GRENEKER,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, \$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, EITHER
IN CURRENCY OR IN PROVISIONS.
(Payment required invariably in advance.)

Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square, for
first insertion, \$1 for each subsequent insertion.
Marriage notices, funeral invitations, obituaries,
and communications of personal interest charged
as advertisements.

Charleston Advertisements.

Archibald Getty & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
SHIPPING, COMMISSION,
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
126 AND 128 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WAREHOUSES,
53 AND 55 HASEL STREET,
REPRESENTED BY MR. W. F. NANCE,
dec 20 52 1f

TO OWNERS AND SHIPPERS
OF
**COTTON, NAVAL STORES,
YARNS, ETC.**

Charles L. Guilleaume,
FACTOR, SHIPPING
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office 113 Meeting Street, Directly Opposite
Hayne Street,
Charleston, S. C.

WILL MAKE LIBERAL ADVANCES ON
Consignments through his friends.
Messrs. SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., New York.
Messrs. POLLOCK, PUTNEY & CO., New York.
Messrs. HARRIS, GILLESPIE & CO., New York.
Messrs. HARRIS, GILLESPIE & CO., New York.
Messrs. THAYER, BRIDGES & CO., Boston.
Messrs. J. & F. MCGOWAN, Liverpool.
Messrs. JOHN K. GILLIAT & CO., Liverpool.
Messrs. HENRY SOAN & SONS, Philadelphia.
Messrs. FENDERGAST, FENWICK & CO., Baltimore.
Messrs. GARDNER, DEXTER & CO., Boston.
Messrs. CHARLES SMITH & CO., Boston.
His facilities for Insurance cover Cotton, &c.,
all the way through, by land and sea, from any
point at lower rates by floating policies than can
be effected here.
PRODUCE bought and sold here to fill orders,
at market rates, giving owners the opportunity
of selling here or shipping.
Consignments solicited, to which I will give
my personal attention, and returns made in cur-
rency, gold or foreign exchange.
dec 20 52-1m.

GROCERIES,

**BAGGING & ROPE,
DRY & FANCY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS &c.,**
Full and large assortment now in store, and
constantly receiving.
For sale at Lowest Market Prices, at whole-
sale, by
CHAS. L. GUILLEAUME,
143 Meeting Street, opposite Hayne st.,
dec 20 1m Charleston, S. C.

John S. Bird, Jr. & Co.,
General Commission Merchants
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, HAY AND OTHER PRODUCE,
CORNER CHURCH AND TRADD STS.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Country Produce received and returns made
in Merchandise or Money.
dec 20 3m

C. A. Chisolm. R. G. Chisolm. H. L. Chisolm.

Chisolm Brothers,

**SHIPPING
AND General Commission
MERCHANTS,**
CHARLESTON, S. C.

PROMPT attention given to the Pur-
chase, Sale and Shipment of Cot-
ton, Rice, Lumber, Naval Stores, Coal,
&c. Merchandise forwarded to all
parts of the country. Consignments
solicited, on which liberal advances
will be made.

References—John Fraser & Co., Charleston.
S. C.; G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Dec. 18, 51 3mo.

G. D. CARR & CO.,
Dealers in
**Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings,
Window Shades,
PATENT STEP LADDERS, &c.**

ALSO
TAILORS TRIMMINGS, of every variety,
which they offer to the Trade at New York Job-
bing prices.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
dec 6 3m

Charleston Advertisements.

AITKEN, NOYES
AND
JOHNSTON,
No. 159 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS.

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
DELANES AND PRINTS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
PLAIN AND PLaid LINSEYS,
ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
IRISH LINENS,
BROWN & BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
OPERA FLANNELS,
SATINETS AND KERSEYS,
TICKS AND STRIPES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
**OPERA HOODS,
SCARFS, SHAWLS,
SANTAGS AND NUBIAS.**
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS,
To which we invite the attention of the trade.
Nov. 1 43 St

W. H. CHAFFEE,
No. 205 EAST BAY STREET,
(Opposite New Custom House,)
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

DEALER IN
BUTTER,
CHEESE,
LARD, and
LIQUORS.

CONSIGNMENTS RECEIVED BY EXPR-
ESS STEAMER OF Goods selected expressly
for the Charleston Market.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Charleston, S. C., Nov 8 1865. 3m.

LITTLE & MARSHALL,

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
173 EAST BAY,
CHARLESTON, SO. CA.

AGRICULTURAL Implements of all kinds,
of the latest and most approved patterns.

CONSISTING OF
Plows, Harrows, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers,
Cultivators, Cotton Gins, Horse power Thrashing
Machines and Separators, Saw and Corn Mills,
Plantation Carts, Handbarrows, with Plough
Castings of all kinds.

ALSO,
Improved Hand Power Portable Cotton
Presses.
For sale for CASH at New York prices.
dec 6, 50-1m.

GRAESER & SMITH,

COTTON FACTORS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Solicit Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores,
all kinds of Produce, and General Merchandise,
and will make ADVANCES on the same; and
sell either in this or foreign markets.
Orders for Goods promptly executed at lowest
prices. Goods forwarded to any point.
Refer to Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., and
John Fraser & Co.
C. A. GRAESER. A. SYDNEY SMITH.
dec 6 50 1m

HENRY BISCHOFF & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c
No. 197 East Bay,
Opposite Fraser's Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HENRY BISCHOFF. C. WILHELM.
nov 15 3m

JOHN KING & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
GROCERIES
PROVISIONS
FLOUR
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS
SEGARS
CROCKERY, HOLLOWWARE & GLASSWARE
ALSO,
2500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
No. 88 Hasel Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
nov 8 3m

E. B. STODDARD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
165 MEETING STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Take pleasure in announcing their resumption
of business, and invite the attention of purchas-
ers to their stock, which is now complete.
nov 8 6m

F. Sale,

MULES and HORSES for sale at my
plantation in Newberry.
One fine harness HORSE.
Jan 1 3

SONG OF THE FREEDMAN.

BY A. R. WATSON.

A freedman sat on a pile of bricks,
As the rain was pattering down;
His shoes were worn and his coat was torn,
And his hat without a crown.
He viewed the clouds and he viewed himself,
And shook his head as he saw go by
A boy with a loaf of bread.
And he raised his voice in a doleful tone,
That sounded like a gong,
While the rain came down on his nappy crown,
And sang to himself this song:

De wind blows cold, but I've done wid toil,
And I let de cotton patch;
I guess old massa tink he count
De chickens 'fore dey hatch.
I totes no more de heavy load,
Nor drives old Missus round;
I wonder who dey's going to get
To work de patch ob ground.

Den fling away de rake and hoe,
Dis am de jubilee;
De rain may come, de wind may blow,
But bress de Lord I see free!

But I tink last night, as I tried to sleep
Upon de muddy ground,
While de rain was dripping on my head,
And de wind was wizzin' round,
I'd like to tink my light hood fire
And my cabin back again,
For de wedder's gettin' berry cold
Out here in all dis rain.

I've got all ragged 'bout de knees—
My shoes is worn out, too;
My coat's so old, dat from each sleeve
De elbow's comin' fro.
In shirt-tail 'bout de year—
I cannot buy a shirt for dem,
De time's so berry hard.

De odder day when Pinky died,
I tink I berry good,
Dat de dear Lord should take her off,
Before dis cold wind blowed;
But den 'twas hard to see her die—
I wish she'd not been born—
I see find she perished, for she asked
About de rice and corn.

I dreamt last night old Massa come
And took us home wid he—
To de log cabin dat we left,
When first dey set us free;
And den I built de light hood fire,
And I tink I cooked de yam;
Dey say dat dreams are sometimes true,
I wonder if dis one am.

But den I've flung away de hoe
To hab a jubilee,
De rain may come, de wind may blow,
But bress de Lord I see free.

Bestitution and Suffering in South Caro-

lina.

PENNINGTON, S. C., December 15.

I doubt if you have the smallest idea of the
poverty of the people of South Carolina. Des-
cribing neither consideration nor alms, they
say nothing about it. Indeed the struggle
for the necessities of life is too pressing to
allow them to brood over losses of any kind;
losses compared with which that of property
seems trifling. It is on the refugee from the
coast that poverty has laid her iron hand
most heavily. The planters of the interior
find their capital reduced by emancipation to
about one-fifth its former amount, but if the
negro will work under the new system, their
incomes will not be much diminished. But
the poor refugee has lost everything. Driven
from his home and cut off from his resources,
he finds it difficult to procure ordinary food
for his household. His plantation on the
coast has probably not a building of any kind
standing, not even a negro hut, and the recov-
ery of the land is, in some cases, doubtful.
Those on Port Royal are advertised to be
sold today, and negroes are allowed to
bid. Even where the land is restored,
where can its ruined owner procure money to
pay taxes, erect buildings and hire freedmen?

Some refugees have returned to Charleston
in the hope of procuring business there, but
many still remain in the interior, being un-
able to bear the expense of removal, and earn
a scanty subsistence by personal efforts. Our
young men have gone to work in earnest.

Our's is a poverty of which no one is
ashamed, and of which very few complain.
We are willing to bear it, and its universality
makes it more tolerable. When I know that
the most refined and intelligent women in the
State, deserted by their deluded servants, are
doing all kinds of household—sweeping,
making beds, cooking and washing—it is much
easier for me to iron the towels my little son
has washed, while I turn occasionally laugh-
ing eye to the fire-place, where an invalid
gentleman (son of a former governor) is en-
gaged in churning! I must confess that his
attendant furnished us with more amusement
than his butter. For, believing this state of
things to be only temporary, we make merry
over it, compare notes with our friends, and
boast of our success in these untold fields.

Many refugee ladies feed their families by
exchanging the contents of their wardrobes
for articles of food. "How are your sisters?"
said I last summer to a young man who had
left home to become a tutor. "Their com-
plexions look badly," was the reply, "but
that is not surprising when you consider how
long they have been eating old frocks."

"Have they any lights?" was my next query.
"With perfect gravity he replied, 'No'; when
the moon does not shine, they go to bed by
lighting." But meat is a meaning. In this
very family light wood has superseded
lightning in the chambers, and in the parlor
a small petroleum lamp (price \$1) diffuses
light and happiness around.

But there are cases over which no one can
laugh. I know of a family whose property
was counted by hundreds of thousands, who
have not tasted meat for months. A gentle-
man of high scientific attainments, formerly
a professor in a college, is literally trying to
keep the wolf from the door by teaching a
few scholars, one of whom, a girl of sixteen,
pays a quart of milk per diem for her tuition!
Innumerable widows, orphans and single wo-
men, whose property was in Confederate bonds,
are penniless and seeking employment of
some kind for bread.

On the whole, our people are bearing their
trials bravely and cheerfully; but so wide
spread is the ruin that, even if the new sys-
tem works well, it will take at least half a
century to put us where we were. Georgia
will recover much sooner.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

AN ACT TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR

COMMENCING IN OCTOBER, ONE THOUSAND

EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

Representatives, now met and sitting in Gen-
eral Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

That a tax for the sums and in the manner

hereinafter mentioned, shall be raised and

paid into the public Treasury of this State,

for the use and service thereof; that is to say:

Fifteen cents *ad valorem* on every hundred

dollars of the value of all the lands granted in

this State, except such lands as during the

year have been in possession of the Freed-

man's Bureau, and on all lots, lands and

buildings within any city, town, village or

borough in this State, except such as during

the year have been in possession of the Freed-

man's Bureau; two dollars per head on all

male residents of this State between the ages

of twenty-one and sixty years, except such

as shall clearly prove, to the satisfaction

of the Collectors, to be incapable, from maims

or otherwise, of procuring a livelihood; sixty

cents per hundred dollars on factory, em-
ployments, faculties and professions, includ-

ing the profession of dentistry (whether in the

profession of the law, the profits be derived from

the costs of suit, fees, or other sources of pro-
fessional income), excepting clergymen; sixty

cents per hundred dollars on the amount of

commissions received by brokers, vendue-

masters, and commission merchants; one dol-

lar per head on each and every dog, of every

kind and description, in the State on the first

day of January, one thousand eight hundred

and sixty-six, or brought into the State be-

tween that time and the date of the payment

of taxes; forty cents per hundred dollars on

the capital stock of all incorporated gas-light

companies now in active operation; one hun-

dred cents per hundred dollars on all prem-

iums taken in this State by insurance com-

panies incorporated within this State, and two

hundred cents per hundred dollars on all pre-

miums taken in this State by the agencies of

insurance companies and underwriters in-
corporated without the limits of this State; on

all express companies doing business with-

in this State, one thousand dollars each, to be

paid to the Tax-Collector of Richland Dis-

trict; twenty cents upon every hundred

dollars of the amount of sales of goods,
wares and merchandize, embracing all the ar-

ticles of trade for sale, barter or exchange,
(the products of this State and the unmanu-

factured products of any of the United States,
or Territories thereof, excepted,) which any

person shall have made from the first day of

May of the present year, to the first day of

January, in the year of our Lord one thou-

sand eight hundred and sixty-six, either on his

account or his capital, or borrowed capital, or on

behalf of any person or persons as agent, at-

torney or consignee; one hundred cents upon

every hundred dollars of the amount of sales

of all goods, wares and merchandize what-

soever, which any transient person, not resident

in this State, shall make in any house, stall or

public place; one hundred cents on every

hundred dollars of the value of all articles

manufactured in this State for sale, barter or

exchange; twenty dollars upon every hun-

dred dollars of the value of all spirituous li-

quor manufactured in this State for sale, bar-

ter or exchange, and upon all spirituous li-

quors brought into this State for sale bar-

ter or exchange; one hundred cents on every

hundred dollars in value of all cotton on hand

on the first day of October last, excluding the

crop of the present year from the first day of

May last to the first day of October, one thou-

sand, eight hundred and sixty-five; *Provi-*

ded, That the tax shall not be due on any cot-

ton seized by the United States Govern-

ment and not returned, or on any cotton stol-

en and not recovered; one hundred cents on

every hundred dollars in value of all crude

turpentine, spirits of turpentine and resin, on

hand on the first day of October last, exclu-

ding the production of the year one thousand

eight hundred and sixty-five; one hundred

cents on every hundred dollars of all sales of

art articles from first of May last to first of

October, one thousand eight hundred and six-

ty-five, except sales of production of present

year; twenty dollars per day for representing

publicly for gain or reward any play, com-

edy, tragedy, interlude or farce, or other em-

ployment of the stage, or any part therein, or

for exhibiting wax figures, or other shows of

any kind whatsoever, to be paid into the

hands of the Clerks of the Court respectively,

who shall be bound to pay the same into the

public Treasury, excepting in cases where the

same is now required by law to be paid to

corporations or otherwise.

II. That all taxes levied on property, as

prescribed in the first section of this Act, shall

be paid to the Tax Collector for the Dis-

trict or Parish in which said property is lo-

cated. And whenever any person, upon whom

a tax is imposed by this Act, has no visible

property upon which an execution can be lev-

ied, it shall be the duty of the Tax-Collector

to sue out of the District Court a special at-

tachment, attaching moneys and credits in

the hands of any one whomsoever, and due to

such person, which special attachment shall

be conducted in the same way and be subject

to the same regulations as are provided for

special attachments in the Act to establish

District Courts: *Provided*, That any em-

ployer may make returns of the names of

such persons as are employed by him, and

pay the tax of such person, in which case the

tax-receipt shall be a good and valid set-off in

any action for wages by such employee

against such employer.

III. In making assessments for taxes on

the value of taxable property used in manu-

facturing, or for railroad purposes within this

State, the value of the machinery used there-

in shall not be included, but only the value

of the lots and buildings as property, merely.

IV. That the lots and houses on Sullivan's

Island shall hereafter be returned to the Tax-

Collector of the Tax District in which they

are situated, in the same manner as other

town lots and houses, and shall be liable to

the same rates of taxation.

V. That the taxes herein levied shall be

paid only in gold or silver coin, United States